### The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends hearing on current copies, but degrate is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

SCRANON, AUGUST 21, 1900.

### REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National.

President-WILLIAM McKINLEY. Vice-President-THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

State. Congressmen at Large-GALUSHA A. GROW, ROBERT H. FOERDERER. Auditor General-E. B. HARDENBERGH.

Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL.
Judge—GEORGE M. WATSON.
Sheriff—JOHN H. FELLOWS.
Treasurer—J. A. SCHANTON.
District Attorney—WILLIAM R. LEWIS.
Prothohotary—JOHN COPELAND.
Cierk of Courts—THOMAS P. DANIELS.
Hecorder of Deeds—EMIL BONN.
Register of Wills—W. K. BECK.
Jury Commissioner—EDWARD B. STURGES.

Legislature. First District—THOMAS J. REYNOLDS. Second District—JOHN SCHEUER, JR. Third District—EDWARD JAMES, JR. Foorth District—P. A. PHILBIN.

At the present rate there will be nothing left for Field Marshal Waldersee to do when he arrives in China except perhaps to preside at a ratification meeting.

### The Manly Course.

AYS THE Free Press: "Mr. Conry has never faltered in his adhesion to free silver and will not now. Mr. Conry will make free silver a conspicuous note in his campaign, not to please Mr. Connell, but to please the Democracy of Lackawanna and to please

This accords with our own information and if true is to Mr. Conry's credit. The platform upon which he is seeking the suffrage of the voters of this congress district contains this conspicuous declaration, which some Democrats are trying to dodge:

"We reaffirm and indorse the principles of the National Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896, and we reiterate the demand of that platform for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves, which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price level and, as part of such system, the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16-to-1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation."

It is not to the credit of any candidate for public office to try to get his election by dodging the issues at stake in the campaign. The people have a right to know how those who questions of the day. In standing openly for free silver, Mr. Conry enbles those who want free silver age at 16 to 1 to vote for him intelligently and those who don't want it to vote against sending to Washington a representative whose vote in of the advocates of a debased cur-

opportunity to read some of the stories New York yellow newspapers they will behind the walls of the Tartar city.

### Judged by Its Fruits.

VERYBODY knows that Colonel Bryan is a good talker had control of things, how did it show making a choice this fall.

According to Dun's Review the numamount of liabilities in 1892, the last tariff congress. year under President Harrison was first Democratic year, was \$346,000,000, or more than three times as much as in the last Republican year; and that tariff year, was \$226,000,000, while in 1897, the first year under President Me-Kinley, the liabilities dropped to but 1823, and the total number of failures in the last year of Democracy.

Clearing-house returns of the United States amounted to \$60,000,000,000 in 1862, the last Republican year of President Harrison's administration, and h#d dropped to \$45,000,000,000 in 1894, the year in which the low-tariff law 000,000,000 in 1896; while in 1898, the first full year under the Dingley tariff they were \$65,000,000,000, and in 1899 were within a fraction of \$89,000,000,000, or it takes the Republican party to hanpractically double those of the year in which the Wilson low-tariff law was

enticted, C The freight carried on the railroads of the United States shows in 1894, the year in which the low-tariff law was more than 10 per cent of the entire if they wish to preserve reputations business as compared with the year in for comeliness. wach President Cleveland was inaugurated; while in 1898, under McKinley and the Dingley law, there was an inwith 1897, the year in which the Wilmerease of 230,000,000 tons over the year in which the Wilson law was enacted. Meantime the net 'earnings dropped from an average of \$2,000 per mile during several preceding years to \$1,800 per mile during the entire marks in print seem to have been out low-tariff period, and in 1898 again of repair.

passed the \$2,000 per mile line, being EXPANSION BY for that year \$2,111 as the average earnings per mile of the railroads of the United States.

The number of men employed by rallways fell in 1894, the year of the enactment of the Wilson law, nearly 100,000 below the number employed in 1893, while the earnings also showed a marked decrease. In 1898, the first full year under the Dingley tariff, the number of employes was, in round terms, 100,000 greater than in 1894, and the amount paid in wages \$50,000,000 greater than in 1895, while the year 1899 showed an increase of 149,000 employes over 1894 and \$75,000,000 increase in the wages paid, as compared with 1894 or

Telegraph messages sent over the lines of the Western Union Telegraph company dropped from 66,000,000 in 1893, the year of the inauguration of a Democratic and low-tariff president and congress, to 58,000,000 in 1894, the year in which the Dingley law was enacted, and during the entire lowtariff period from 1894 to 1897 the number remained stationary, at 58,000,000, increasing in 1898, however, to more than 62,000,000,

In the single state of Nebraska, the value of mortgages filed in 1897, the first year under President McKinley, and the year in which the proctectivetariff law was enacted, amounted to but \$15,630,721, against \$31,690,054 during the year in which the low-tariff law was enacted. The value of the mortgages released in 1898, the first full year under the protective tariff, was \$27,498,070 against \$18,213,382 in 1896, the year of Mr. Bryan's nomina-

The money received from the disposal of public lands by the General Land office fell from more than \$4,000,-000 in 1892 and 1893 to \$1,847,000 in 1896, and \$1,596,000 in the fiscal year 1897, all of which was under the low tariff, while in 1898, the first fiscal year under the Dingley tariff, they had increased to \$2,144,000, and in 1899 to \$2,594,000. Final homestead entries made at the General Land office show that the total number in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, practically all of which was under President Harrison, was 24,294, and the number of acres granted, 3,-477,231. In the fiscal year 1894 the number fell to 20,544, and in 1896 to 20,099. with a total number of acres of 2,790,-242, increasing to 22,281 in number and an acreage of 3,095,017 in the fiscal year

The postmaster-general in his recent annual report said: "The course of the postal revenues furnishes an unerring barometer of the business conditions of the country." He then quotes the receipts, expenditures, and deficits of the Post-Office department from 1893 to 1899, showing that the receints in 1894, notwithstanding the steady growth in population, actually fell below those of the fiscal year 1893, practically all of which was under President Harrison. During the entire Democratic and low-tariff period the growth in receipts was but very small, the total receipts in the year ending June 30, 1893, being \$75,896,933, and in the year ending June 30, 1897, 882,665 .-462, an increase in the four years of less than \$7,000,000, while in the two aspire to serve them stand upon the years from June 30, 1897, to June 30, 1899, the increase was more than \$12 .-000,000, the receipts for the fiscal year 1899, being \$95,021,384.

Aggregate deposits in classes of

banks in the United States on or about

June 30 in each year from 1892 to 1899 show that the deposits in national congress would be at the command banks bell from \$1,771,000,000 in 1892. in President Harrison's term, to \$1,574. 000,000 in 1893, a reduction of \$200,006 -600, and that in the last year of the When the Pekin legationers have an Democratic term they were but \$1.686,-000,000 increasing to \$1,768,000,000 in about them that have appeared in the 1897, \$2,078,000,000 in 1898, and \$2,605,000,-New York yellow newspapers they will ooo in 1899—an increase of more than doubtless feel like again seeking safety a billion dollars in 1899 as compared with 1893. State banks also show an equally remarkable record, their total deposits in 1899 being almost double those of 1894. Loan and trust companies show in 1899 deposits amounting to \$535,000,000, against \$471,000,000 but it takes more than talk in 1894. Savings banks show a reducto run the government of the tion of \$31,000,000 in their deposits in United States, When Mr. Bryan was 1894 as compared with June 30, 1893, n congress and the Democratic party while those of June 30, 1899; were \$305,-000,000 greater than for June 30, 1894. up as a governing institution? Study Taking the record of all classes of of this question should aid the voter in banks-national, state, loan and trust ompanies, savings banks and private banks-the total deposits on June 30. ber of failures in the calendar year 1899, were \$6,853,381,000, against \$4,667,-1892, the last year under President 930,328 in 1894, the year of the enact-Harrison, was 10,344; in 1893, the first ment of the Wilson law, an increase year under a Democratic president, of more than \$2,000,000,000, or almost 50 was 15,242, an increase of practically 50 per cent, and practically all of this per cent; and in 1896, the last year of Increase occurred after the election of Democratic rule, was again 15,088. The President McKinley and a protective-

The per capita money in circulation \$114,000,000, and the amount in 1893, the in 1892, the last year under President Harrison, was \$24.44. By 1896 it had dropped to \$21.10. In spite of the prediction of the campaign of that year of 1896, the last Democratic and low- that it could not increase without the free and unlimited coinage of silver and the retention of a low tariff. It has, under McKinley, the protective \$20,000,000; or about one-fourth those of tariff, and the gold standard, increased to \$26.50 per capita on July 1, 1900, an was but 9,733 against more than 15,000 increase of 25 per cent in the per capita circulation, of 25 per cent in the total money in circulation, and of 64 per cent in the gold and gold certificates on July 1, 1896, the date of Mr. Bryan's nomination, being \$457,000,000 and on July 1, 1990, \$815,474,469, while the total money on July 1, 1896, was was enacted, and were less than \$52,- \$1,506,434,966, and on July 1, 1900, \$2,-062,425,496-and all without the "free and unlimited coinage of silver."

Mr. Bryan may excel in talking but die the difficult problems of state.

The 1400 handsome Cuban school teachers visiting this country are taking great risks in exposing their faces enacted, a drop of 83,000,000 tons, or to the Philadelphia newspaper artists

Dr. Brooks, of Geneva, N. Y., announces the discovery of a new comet crease of 124,000,000 tons as compared in the vicinity of the north star. This will explain anything that may hapson low-tariff act was repealed, and an pen to the weather during the next few days.

> Roosevelt's St. Paul speech was all right, but the ear drums of some of the reporters who reproduced his re-

## THOS. JEFFERSON

FACTS AS TO THE DEMOCRATIC PURCHASE OF LOUISIANA "WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED."

Question of Duties for the New Territory and Incorporation of the Inhabitants of Louisiana Precisely the Same as in the Philippines and Porto Rico-Temporary Provisions for Their Government-Comparative Cases of "Tyranny"-Looking Into the Future.

By Hon. William Dudley Foulke, of Indiana. THE PROVINCE of Louisiana which originally belonged to France had been conveyed to Spain in 1702. In the year 1800, while Napoleon was First Consul, Spain ceded territory back again to France by the treaty of San Helefonso. This treaty was secret, and in 1803 France had not yet taken possession

The Spanish governor had taken from Ameri-The Spanish governor had taken from American citizens the right to place of deposit for their goods near the mouth of the Mississippi, and President Jefferson saw the necessity of acquiring so must territory on the east bank of the river as would secure for the United States its free navigation. Jefferson had been a strict constructionist, and did not believe that the constitution authorized the United States to acquire any additional territory. But the need of an outlet to the gulf was imperative. So be informed the senate, in a special message, that he was taking measures for the purchase of the necessary land through Robert Livingston, our minister at the court of France, and he nominated James Monroe, our envoy extraordinary, in comperate in the negotiations. The senate confirmed the nomination, gave Monroe and Livingston power to frame any treaty that extended and secured the rights of the United States on the Mississippi, and set apart \$2,000,000 to be med for the purchase of the Island of New Orleans and some adjacent territory.

TERMS OF THE SALE. in citizens the right to place of deposit for the Mississippi, and set apart \$2,000,000 to be used for the purchase of the Island of New Or-

terms of the purchase of the Island of New Orleans and some adjacent territory.

TERMS OF THE SALE.

Napoleon, who expected war with England, and believed that he could not retain Louisiana it such war should break out, was eager to sell, but he desired to sell the whole province, and mot New Orleans alone. So the price of \$15,000,000 was agreed to, and a treaty was signed ceding the whole province for that sum, stipulating that the inhabitants should afterward be incorporated into the Union, and that for twelve years the ships of France and Spain might enter Louisiana, paying no more duty or tonnage than was exacted from citizens of the United States.

Louisiana had been ceded back to France by Spain upon condition that France should never allenate the province, but now France was about to sell it to the United States, leading to the United States, was trebly invalid. If it were French property.

"The sale of Louisiana to the United States was trebly invalid. If it were French property."

JEFFERSON'S UTTERANCES ON EXPANSION.

Benaparte could not constitutionally alienate without the consent of the chambers. If i at all. If Spain had a right of reclamation, his sale was worthless. In spite of all these ob-jections, the alienation took place."

JEFFERSON ACCEPTED THE TREATY. Jefferson was greatly puzzled when the treaty ached his hand. He had proposed to buy a small tract for two millions, and he was offered a magnificent domain for fifteen millions. Morever he did not consider the acquisition a con-titutional act. But his common sense got the etter of his strict construction principles and he decided to accept the treaty, summon congress o approve the purchase, and if then necessary nend the constitution.

In other words, "the greedy commercialism": which dictated the Philippine Bill of the Republican administration, and which is denounced in the Democratic platform, was also with Thomas Jefferson a sufficient reason for ratifying an illegal treaty and if necessary for disregard-ing the constitution, or at least for changing his views with respect to the meaning of that in-

Congress met, and the Democrats in that body, he strict constructionists who had supported the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, saw eir views of the constitution undergoing a sud-Jefferson had written to Breckidge that an appeal to the nation for changes the constitution would be necessary. ger that Napoleon might change his mind, he e again to Breckinridge (Adams, Vol. II, p. (s6): "A letter received yesterday says that authing must be said on that subject which my give a pretext for retracting, but that we hall do sub silentic what may be necessary. he so good, therefore, as to consider that part of my letter confidential." Jefferson then sug-rested certain constitutional amendments, auhorizing the purchase, but his own cabinet as well as his party friends received his propost

ns with disapproval. Jefferson wrote that he thought it important set an example against broad construction by ling for new power to the people, ever, our friends shall think differently, cerinly I shall nequiesce with satisfaction, con iding that the good sense of our country will correct the evil of construction when it shall produce ill effects." And when Jefferson transnitted the treaty to congress no amendment was

QUESTION OF DUTIES AND INCORPORATION OF INHABITANTS OF LOUISIANA.

When the question of providing measures for arrying out this treaty came before congress, here was no dispute as to the right to acquire his territory. The only question was whether congress had the right to promise in the treaty that the inhabitants of Louisiana should be incrated into the Union, and had the right provide a different schedule of duties for outstand from that which was provided for the ther states, the same question that has arisen lately in the case of Porto Rice. Some of the Federalists now denied these powers, while lefterson's Democratic friends rallied to their support. James Nichelson, of Maryland, was the

ipal spokesman of the Democracy. In answer to the objection that the constitu-tion said no preference should be given to the ports of one state over another. Nicholson re-plied: "It is territory purchased by the Unit-id States in their confederate capacity and may disposed of by them at pleasure. It is in the ature of a colony whose commerce may be regulated without any reference to the constitution. The Northern Democrats also supported these deves. John Bandolph, who closed the debate, said that as far as the constitution was con-cerned, the United States could legally incorpor-ate Great Britain or France into the Union.

POWERS CONCEDED TO CONGRESSS.

Breckincidge argued that the constitution was efficient for the incorporation of a foreign na-on if courses would do it, and the people sufficient for the incorporation of a foreign nation if congress would do it, and the people
would consent to it.

Senator Cooke, of Tennewee, closed the debate,
"I assert," aid he, "that the treaty-making
powers of this country are competent to the
full and free exercise of their best judgment in
making treaties without limitation of power."

On this issue the vote was taken and by
twenty-six to five the senate passed the bill for
carrying into effect the Louisiana purchase.

The argument on both sides consended the power of
congress to assure foreign territory and to
rule over the people therein without limit. Senstor John Quincy Adams moved for a commitce to consider whether an amendment of the
constitution should not be made, but could not
even obtain a second to it and nothing more
sea ever heard of amending the constitution.

New Orleans, laid out eighty-three years before,
ras the capital of the province. It was a
called city about one mile in length, with fassources on the south. Its population was over
1,000, composed of many nationalities, French,
panish negroes. English, Irish-Americans, halfreeds and others. Its trade was extensive. Free
nundred shins and river craft could often be
sen upon its levere. In 1802 its exports were
carth \$2,000,000, its imports \$2,000,000, its ships
cytistered 2,000 tons. The architectural beaution
if the dwellings were celebrated. There was an
wellent theater open three nights in the week,
not no city could beast a finer public building
into the cathelo, or show a finer church that
he St. Louis cathedral. There was a very comlicated machinery of Spanish administration, inluding five courts of justice. The answal exmisses of the government were about \$60,000.

ITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED. WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED. Nobody had asked the consent of the citizens of New Orleans or of the remainder of the procedure as to annexation. They not only gave no consent, but they were strongly opposed to this change of masters. Teacs were in the eyes of many who witnessed the raising of the stars and

Stripes, and they were thus "purchased and de-livered" (as our anti-imperialist friends would say) by the man who penned the Declaration of

GOVERNMENT'S ACTION CONFIRMED.

GOVERNMENT'S ACTION CONFIRMED.

The act of the federal government in purchasing Louisian and in governing it arbitrarily was afterward continued by Chief Justice Marshall in 1828 in a case which concerned the rights of the inhabitants of Florida, "who," he said:
"Do not participate in political power; they do not share in the government till Florida shall become a state. In the meantime Florida continues to be a territory of the United States, governed by virtue of that clause in the constitution which empowers congress to make all need-init rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States. Perhaps the power of governing a territory belonging to the United States. Perhaps the power of governing a territory belonging to the United States. Perhaps the power of governing a territory belonging to the United States. The risk it is not within he jurisdiction of any particular state, and is within the power and jurisdiction of the United States. The right to govern may be the inevitable consequence of the right to acquire territory. Whichever may be the source when the power is derived, the possession of it is unquestioned."—(Adams Vol. II p. 126).

This point was indeed disputed at a later time to the Prof.

sion of it is unquestioned."—(Adams Vol. II p. 126).

This point was indeed disputed at a later time by Chief Justice Taney in a dictum in the Dred Scott decision. He affirmed the right of the government to buy Louisians and to govern it, but not to govern it as part of the old territory over which the constitution gave congress unlimited power. The inhabitants of such territory, he said, could not be ruled as mere coloniats depending on the will of the general government.

The opinion of Judge Cafery has the mere weight of a dictum and not the authority of law. As the principles of the Dred Scott decision were overturned in the civil war which followed. I prefer to believe that the earlier rule announced by the great chief justice is the true one. I am not willing to the from the logic of John Marshall, and take refuge behind the skirts of the Dred Scott decision.

TEMPORARY PROVISIONS FOR GOVERNMENT.

JEFFERSON'S UTTERANCES ON EXPANSION

JEFFERSON'S UTTERANCES ON EXPANSION.

The bill was supported on the same ground that the present administration defends its policy in the Philippines: that the people of Louisiana were not yet prepared for full self-government. Of this bill II quote the words of the Philippine Commission, Rep. pp. 108, 102): "Jefferson haid outlined a sketch as early as November, 1866, when he also defended both the appointment of judges for four years, and the idea of an appointed legislature, 'as a thing more familiar and pleasing to the French than legislation by judges,' which had been the practice in the Northwest Territory. He seems to have felt no incongruity between the principles of the Declaration of Independence of the thirteen selfgoverning colonies and this scheme of government for the politically inexperienced inhabitants of Louisiana. Indeed, he complains with some bitterness, in December, 1803, when differences of opinion developed as to the manner of disposing of Louisiana, that 'although it is acknowledged that our new fellow-citizens are as yet as incapable of self-government as children, yet some cannot bring themselves to suspend its principles for a single moment.' Whether the new territory, organized in the paternal fashion described above, should always remain a part of the Union or eventually become a separate and independent sovereign state, Jefferson seemed not to care, nor could either solution abate his zealous and benevolent interest in the inhabitants. Whether we remain in one confederacy,' he wrote in January, 1804, 'or form into Atlantic. ous and benevolent interest in the inhabitants. 
Whether we remain in one confederacy. he wrote in January, 1804, 'or form into Atlantic and Pacific confederacies, I believe not very important to the happiness of either part. Those of the western confederacy will be as much our children and descendants as those of the eastern, and I feel myself as much identified with that country in future time as with this; and did I ow foresee a separation at some future day, ye should feel the duty and the desire to promot the western interests as gealously as the eastern

APPLICABLE TO THE PHILIPPINES.

These utterances of Jefferson, along with the Jeffersonian scheme for the government of Louisiana, have been cited on account of the applicability of their spirit in its entirety, and their substance in great part to the problem of governing the Philippines, which have come into our possession as unexpectedly as Jefferson's enveys, who had a very different object, received Louisiana at the hands of Bonaparte. As Jefferson's aya, it is our duty to promote the happiness of "our new fellow-citizens" as our own, whatever their eventual political relation to us may be; and in planning a frame of government we cannot do better than follow Jefferson's lead in adapting it to the condition of the natives, trusting that in the course of development under American training, they will eventually reach the goal of complete local self-government; even though at present it may be necessary to some extent "to suspend its principles," on account of their political inexperience, the ignorance of the masses, and the linguistic and social diversities of the tribes and peoples inhabiting the archipelago.

From the very outset, however, it will be safe APPLICABLE TO THE PHILIPPINES.

archipelago.
From the very outset, however, it will be safe and desirable, in the opinion of the commission to extend to the Filipinos larger libertles of self-government than Jefferson approved of for the inhabitants of Louisiana.

COMPARATIVE QUESTIONS OF "TYRANNY.

COMPARATIVE QUESTIONS OF "TYRANNY."

The house amended the Louisiana bill and the senate disagreed, though it was willing to reduce the term of the operation of the bill to one year, just as the term of the Porto Rico bill is now limited. The bill passed and Jefferson approved it. In Louisiana there was no right of self-government. So great was the disaffection that disorders were repeatedly suppressed at the point of the bayonet. When Aaron Burr went to New Orleans every man he met seemed to be a malconient, and at the time his project of a Western Empire collapsed it was said than nearly every offs of the leading citizens was his silent accomplice.

The anti-administrationists talk today about the intolerable tyranny established by McKinley in the Philippines. They speak of the degeneracy of our political life, of the new danger that threatens the republic, a danger unknown before, which will convert our free institutions into an arbitrary despotism.

Is the tyranny of McKinley in the Philippines greater than that of Jefferses in Louisiana Fleery essential fact for which the present administration is denounced, short of actual war, existed in New Orleans in 1883 and 1804, under the administration of the author of the Beclaration of Independence. The inhabitants of New Orleans were indeed too weak to resist by force of arms. They might have done oven that if Burr's conspiracy had not prematurely collapsed. But is the so-called tyranny any the less if the victim of it is too weak to resist?

A QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE.

victim of it is too weak to resist:

A QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE.

Here was government without the consent of the governed: a title conveyed to us by France over territory of which France had not been in passession for ever forty years. Here was the rule of newly acquired territory as a colony-imperial rule—not never to the proposition over Tagals and Negritos, but over Caucasians and against their will. It is true the population was not so large as that of the Philippines, but the critics of the administration are discussing this question as a matter of principle, and it is just as bad in principles to rule fifty thousand people without their consent as it is to rule ten millions. The territory government of Louisiana was temporary, though part of that territory, Oklahoma, is not vet admitted to the Union, and another part—the Indian Territory—will perhaps never be so admitted. The government of Porto Rico is also temporary—so is even the government which we shall establish in the Philippines, and the Republican platform promises that the largest measure of self-government consistent with the welfare of the people shall be allowed them. Whether at any time horeafter they shall be admitted to full statehood is for future consideration. It is just as wrong in principle to rule people without their consent for one year, or for five years, as it is for a hundred years. If, therefore, the wrong of imperialism has been introduced into our free government, the peak 1900, but by Thomas Jefferson, the isloi of the Decharation of Independence who was the first imperialis, the first emperor of our "colonial" domain.

Has the republic lost vitality by reason of that act? Have we become degenerates because Jefferson purchased Louisiana and ruled it with autocratic power?

When Livingston had set his name to the tenses of consideration has send shook hands with A QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE.

Monroe, and with Marbois, the French minister, and said: "We have lived long, but this is the noblest work of our lives," and he spoke the truth. The names of Livingston and Monroe and Jefferson are held in higher honor by our people because they made that noble purchase which gave us our first great empire in the west. If Jefferson was inconsistent, we esteem him the more because the dared to be inconsistent in a thing so vitally affecting the best interest of our country.

or country.

And if President McKinley has done aught that was inconsistent with previous declarations, I tory will not repudiate him because he esteen the welfare of the American people as more portant than his own consistency.

WE SHOULD LOOK INTO THE FUTURE. WE SHOULD LOOK INTO THE FUTURE.

It is our duty to look beyond the struggles of the present to that which will be of lasting benefit or injury to future generations. It is true the Philippines are further off than Louisians though we can communicate with them more quickly than Thomas Jefferson could with New Orleans. It is true the Pacific occan is wider than the Mississippi river, though it is hardly more difficult to reach Manila than it was for our ancestors to penetrate the vast plains beyond the Father of Waters. But in determining the great world questions that lie before us, the possession of the Philippines may be as important to the American people hereafter as the pessession of Louisians was in determining the question of predominance upon the American continent.

continent.

Thomas Jefferson did right in extending the sower and beneficience of American institutions over America. McKinley has done right to extend the power and beneficience of American institutions throughout the world.

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# have proved decidedly peneticial in my family," said a clergyman from Rhode Island. For years I was troubled by excessively severe attacks of indigestion.

Many times I have been from four to ten days with no evacuation of bowels whatever, and the pain and sense of heaviness has been most intense. I saw an ad of 'Ripans Tabules' in a magazine that comes to my study (the Homiletic Review), and secured a supply and began taking them according to directions given. I shortly began to have full, regular and painless evacuations; my sleep became sweeter and more testing, appetite increased, and within a weeks the trouble entirely left me, and no relapse has taken place and none is anticipated. I regard myself as having been entirely cured by 'Ripans Since then my mother has been cured of a similar trouble and by the same means, and I sincerely hope the time will come when every family in the land will learn the value of Ripans Tabules."

## Extraordinary Contest

The Scranton Tribune Offers Unusual Inducements for Earnest Efforts on the Part of Active Young Persons

The Tribune aims to largely increase its circulation during the next few months. It is the best and cleanest paper published in Northeastern Pennsylvania, and if it once finds its way into a family its merits will enable it to remain permanently. In order to introduce it we seek the co-operation of ambitious, intelligent young men and women, and to gain their help have put into execution a plan that will interest every one.

We are going to give scholarships and other special rewards to the ten persons who will be most successful and attain the highest number of points in our Educational Contest. By scholarships we mean a full course of study, paying the tuition charges in each, and in the cases of the two leading scholarships, The Tribune will not only pay all tuition charges but will also pay the board of the fortunate winners during the life of the scholarship, covering four and three years respectively.

In addition to the ten special rewards, and in order to compensate those who may enter upon this work and not be successful in obtaining one of these. The Tribune will give to every one who succeeds in obtaining subscribers under the terms of this contest ten (10) per cent. of all the money from subscriptions they may succeed in winning for it.

All letters of inquiry should be addressed to "Editor of the Educational Contest, Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa." The Tribune will be pleased to answer any inquiries for additional information and urges those interested to write if in doubt on any

### SPECIAL REWARDS.

\$1,000

5. Columbia Bicycle, Chainless, 1960 model (on exhibition at Contad Brothers', 243 Wyo-

ming avenue)
6. Scholarship in Scranton Business
College, commercial course...
7. Scholarship in Scranton Business Scholarsing in Scranton Husiness
College, shorthand course.

S. Solid Gold Watch, lady's or gentleman's (or, exhibition at Eugene Schimpf's, ul? Lackawanna avenue)

J. Tele-Photo Cycle Poco B. Camera, 485 (on exhibition at the Griffin Art company, 209 Wyening avenue)

Wyoming avenue)

10. Lady's Solid Gold Watch, or Gentleman's Solid Silver Watch (on exhibition at Lugene Schimpfl's, 317 Lackawanna avenue)

of these special rewards will be given ten (10) per cent, of all the money he or she turns in.

HOME

### RULES OF THE CONTEST

The special rewards will be given to the persons securing the largest number of points.

Points will be credited to contestants securing new subscribers to the Scranton Tribune as follows:

One Months' Subscription...\$ .50
Three Months' Subscription... 1.25
Six Months' Subscription... 2.50
One Year's Subscription... 5.00

The contestant with the highest num The contestant with the highest number of points will be given a choice from the list of special rewards; the contestant with the second highest number of points will be given a choice of the remaining rewards, and so on through the list.

Each contestant falling to secure a special reward will be given 10 per cent, of all money he or she turns in.

All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

All subscriptions must be paid in advance.
Only new subscribers will be counted. Renewals by persons already on our subscription list will not be credited.
No transfers can be made after credit has once been given.
All subscriptions, and the cash to pay for same, must be handed in at The Tribune office within the week in which they are secured, so that papers may be sent to the subscribers at once.
Subscriptions must be writt n on blanks, which can be secured at The Tribune office, or will be sent by mail.
The contest will close promptly at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, September 29, 1990.

For late summer or early Autumn wear,

we are showing a very complete line of New Plaid and Stripe Back Suitings---suitable for Rainy Day, Golf, or Bicycle make a specialty of visiting cards and Skirts, including the popular Greys, Tans.

> New line of cheviots, both plain and hairline, in Oxford, Light Grey, Blue Brown, etc. Also Cream Cheviot, just opened, very much in demand for seaside and mountain wear. What we have left in Foulards, Wash Silks and Fine French Challies are being closed out at less than cost price; and there is still a fairly good assort. ment to pick from.

> > 510-512

LACKAWANNA AVENUE